

~~TN 322~~
~~2077~~
TN 435

Z. R.

**Story of the
Ruby Mine**

Story of the Ruby Mine

With Interesting Facts and Statistical
Information About The Restless
Search For Hidden Wealth
Of The Great West



ORGANIZATION

THE RUBY MINING COMPANY

Organized under the laws of the State of Washington

Mine Located in the Similkameen Valley
Okanogan County, Washington

Capital Stock - - \$1,500,000

*Divided into 1,500,000 Shares
of the Par Value of \$1.00 each*

ALL STOCK FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE



OFFICERS

President, J. M. HAGERTY, - - Nighthawk, Washington
President Similkameen Falls Power and Development Company; The Number One
Mining Company; The Charles A. Andrus Company and General Manager Six
Eagles Mining Company.

Vice-President and General Manager, MONROE HARMAN, Mansfield, Ohio
Retired Wholesale Grocer and Capitalist.

Secretary and Treasurer, C. B. BUSHNELL, Mansfield, Ohio
Manufacturer and Capitalist.

TRUSTEES

The above, and
M. L. BRANYAN, - - Mansfield, Ohio
Of Branyan Brothers, Coal, Lime and Cement Merchants.

J. A. HOWER, - - Lodi, Ohio
Merchant and President Lodi National Bank.



J. M. HAGERTY & CO., Financial Agents

Journal Building, 262 Washington Street

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

TJ 3
Z6R8

TJ 3
Z6R8

LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Two Copies Received
MAR 2 1904
Copyright Entry
Mar. 2 - 1904
CLASS a XXc. No.
80821
COPY B

Copyright Nineteen Hundred Four

—BY—

J. M. HAGERTY & CO.

All Rights Reserved.

Faint, illegible markings or bleed-through at the bottom of the page.

Faint, illegible markings or bleed-through at the bottom right of the page.

FUNDAMENTAL SOURCE OF WEALTH.



THE story of mining enterprises reads like the story of an iridescent dream, but it is not the story of a dream but of a brilliant and glittering reality.

Mining is, indeed, a fundamental and legitimate source of wealth. All honor and credit, is, therefore, due the sturdy pioneer who blazes the trail and opens up avenues which point the way to all who would seek fortunes in extracting from Mother Earth, her hidden treasures, placed there in hiding at the beginning of time by the Creator for the benefit of the human race.

It is but natural that when the fact became known, first by accidental discovery and later by scientific exploration, that there was hidden away in the earth rich treasures, men, born pioneers, born to buffet the storm and tempest, should seek to possess themselves of these hidden treasures. This search, or quest, for the mineral wealth of the earth is called mining. Mining, therefore, goes back to first principles. It goes right close to nature, because it takes the raw material out at first hands. In his quest for wealth, there is, therefore, to the miner, a peculiar fascination which does not come by accumulating wealth by artificially cultivating the ground, by building ships or railroads, by manufacturing articles from the raw material, or by trafficking in merchandise. Likewise, experimenting with mining enterprises, investing in mining lands or legitimate Mining Companies, if intelligently done, is safer and more sensible than experimenting with stocks of over-capitalized Railroad Companies, or other industrial combinations, or commercial ventures, for the reason that mining enterprises are founded on the bed rock of actual, natural wealth embedded in the earth.

While it is true that unknown fortunes have been lost in mining ventures and in mining stocks, it is likewise true that if the actual facts were known and could be written down, there should be placed against ninety-nine out of every hundred such failures, a true statement to the effect that the parties making the unprofitable investments acted unwisely in the selection of the property in question, or else the management was dishonest. To the credit, and in full justice to the honest miner, and to

the countless many legitimate Mining Companies, it must be said that mining in the United States, mining in the Great West, is an unqualified, complete success. No man can gainsay this fact when the official reports of the Mining Bureau of the United States Government show that the very smallest state in all the West produced in ten years alone, gold and silver to such an amount, that if it were withdrawn immediately from circulation it would absolutely bankrupt this nation.

Of course, there is, generally speaking, an element of uncertainty as to the extent or value of the deposit, but if care is taken by the investor to invest his money only with reputable, honest, straightforward Mining Companies, or in properties which have been recommended by competent, trustworthy surveyors and geologists, this element of risk is reduced to a minimum, and such investment, in nine cases out of ten, is certain to return to the investor by far greater dividends than could possibly be secured from any other source.



MOUNT CHOPACA,
In which the Ruby Mine is located.

THE RUBY MINE.



WAY out in the far West, in the Northeast portion of the State of Washington, skirting along the border of British Columbia, is Okanogan County, and in the North border of Okanogan County is the beautiful Similkameen Valley, where flows the ever crystal-like Similkameen River, and overlooking which, on either side, are towering mountains, from whose peaks glisten winter snows, when the grass is green and flowers are blooming in the Valley below.

On the side of these mountains, sometimes near the base, sometimes half way up, sometimes close to the peak, may be seen openings or tunnels, many of which are dug far into the mountain side. Sturdy miners can be seen entering and emerging from these tunnels, while almost hourly may be heard a thunderous discharge of dynamite, accompanied by great gusts of smoke. The tunnels in these mountains represent either a miner's "prospect," or a mine from which gold, silver or copper is being taken to enrich its owners and add to the material wealth of the world. Many of these tunnels are monuments to sturdy pioneers who went into the country simultaneously with the movement of the Red Man over the hills, and blazed the trail for other more fortunate pioneers to follow them.

Only a few years ago, all of Okanogan County, all of the Similkameen was given over to the Red Man. It was far removed from railroad transportation and its great store-house of mineral wealth was locked to the outside world. As the Red Man was forced back over the hills, the indefatigable pioneer, with pick and shovel, followed closely in his wake. Small prospectors' holes were dug here and there in the mountain sides, and from these were taken silver, gold, copper and lead. Then the eyes of the other pioneers turned toward the Similkameen Valley. The country was rapidly opened up. Many settlers took up permanent abode there. Villages and towns sprung into existence. Railroads began to push in the direction of this new activity. Telephone and telegraph lines were stretched across the country. Great pieces of heavy machinery have been hauled over the mountains, until today the Similkameen Valley for miles, on either side of the crystal-like River, is dotted with prospectors' cabins, and the substantial homes of miners who have not labored in vain, and already that section is attracting the most earnest consideration of the foremost geologists and metallurgists of the country.

In this interesting section is located the Ruby Mine, which, although discovered less than two years ago, has already won for itself the unique title of THE SILVER WONDER OF THE WEST.



J. M. HAGERTY
President Ruby Mining Company.

EXTENT OF WORK.



THE Ruby Mine is located on Mt. Chopaca, in the Similkameen Valley, Okanogan County, Washington. The mine proper consists of five full claims, comprising about 90 acres. The Company has, however, recently acquired, by location, two more claims in the southerly end, and has secured an option to purchase about fifty acres additional lying between the mine and the main county road. This the Company intends to purchase before the expiration of their option, and use the land thus acquired for a mill site and other building purposes. This will give mining and land assets of about 160 acres.

The property is joined on the north by mines known as the Mountain Sheep Group. There is also another silver property adjoining, whose ore body, however, it is not believed reaches any part or portion of the main Ruby ledge.

The discovery point on the Ruby is at the end line between its two principal claims, giving 1500 feet each way of the ledge on these two claims, and the ground recently acquired on the south covers any ground that the ledge might perchance extend into for 1200 feet further. Thus, the Ruby ledge is covered by absolute ownership of the Ruby Mining Company for 4200 feet of ledge, if it extends to that distance.

The Company also owns claims extending to the summit of the mountain on the West, which may contain further ore bodies, but on which no prospecting has, as yet, been done.

Geologists and mining experts who have made a careful study and examination of the surface indications declare that the ledge is at least 3000 feet in extent. About 290 feet of work has been done in the upper or discovery tunnel on the vein, and up-raises have been made to the surface, giving good ore all the way.

The No. 2 tunnel is 228 feet. The ledge was cut in this tunnel at 211 feet from the portal, at which point it was 7 feet wide, carrying very high grade ore. Up-raises have been made in this tunnel connecting with the upper drifts. The total under-ground work in the way of tunnels, drifts, and up-raises February 15, 1904, was a little more than 1600 feet. There was, at that date, more than 20,000 tons of ore blocked out, which will average in actual value more than \$50 a ton.

Work on tunnel No. 3 will commence about March 1st. This tunnel will cut the ledge at a point which will develop 500 feet over-head, and open up, practically speaking, an inexhaustible supply of this valuable hidden treasure.

It should not, therefore, be considered an exaggeration to state that the

values of the known ore bodies in the Ruby Mine exceed \$50,000,000 and yet, to write down in cold type a statement to the effect that \$50,000,000 in hidden mineral has been opened by a single mine only fifteen months old, appears at first glance, incredible. The fact, however, should not be overlooked that many things incredible have happened in connection with intelligent, legitimate mining. Nothing appears more incredible than the statement that a single silver mine, located in the Great West, distributed among half a hundred of its stockholders, less than twenty years ago, within so brief a period as six years, the vast sum of \$42,120,000, and yet, as incredible as that statement appears, the United States Government itself has written it down as a truthful history of the Consolidated Virginia Silver Mine.

Active work in the Ruby Mine commenced January 16, 1903. It has made a wonderful record. Even the Consolidated Virginia, in the first year of its development, can boast of no such record as has been placed against the name of the Ruby Mine.

The Ruby Mine, unlike any other silver mine yet discovered in all this broad land, has paid its own way from the very beginning. Sufficient ore was taken from the first tunnel, in the first month of the development work, to pay all expenses, in spite of the fact that it was necessary for the miners to carry it 500 feet down the mountain side in sacks upon their backs and ship it to a smelter nearly 300 miles away.

The management of the Ruby Mining Company point with a degree of pardonable pride to the fact that when the Ruby Mine needed money for development, Ruby ore was shipped to smelters and these shipments always returned to the mine the necessary funds to carry forward its work of development, to build and install an aerial tramway, making it possible to send down from the two tunnels, 30 to 60 tons of ore daily, and to build the necessary bins, boarding houses, rooming houses, and other conveniences for those employed in the mine.

The management of the Ruby Mine point with pardonable pride to the rapid progress made in a few fleeting months,—so much progress that the property quickly passed out of the class of “prospects” and took its position as a shipping mine, with tangible assets in ore bodies, within the reach of pick and drill, of untold millions.

Finding the shipment of ore direct to the smelters, while exceedingly profitable, yet limited on account of heavy teaming, and not content to longer wait for big earnings, the management of the Ruby Mining Company, three months ago, leased the Golden Zone Concentrating Mill, located three miles from the Ruby Mine, installed the necessary new machinery, and on February 15th, of this year, this concentrating mill began crushing Ruby silver ore at the rate of 30 tons per day. And the management, still anxious as a Minnesota farmer is to garner his wheat, are now installing in the Golden Zone Mill, two additional Whifley Concen-

trators, in order to force the capacity of the mill up to 50 tons per day.

The ore concentrates at the rate of about 10 to 1, thereby reducing cartage and freight rates to a minimum. The Golden Zone Mill, with the two additional concentrators installed and running full capacity, will yield to the Ruby Mine a net income of over \$30,000 per month.

The management of the Ruby Mine, realizing that its ore supply is practically inexhaustible, have already plans under way for the construction, this coming summer, of a Mammoth concentrator at the mine which will have, at the beginning, a capacity of 100 tons per day, with facilities to easily increase this to 200 tons per day.

And so facts and figures, statements and plans, could be written down, all of which would show, and clearly convince any person, that there is wrapped up in the Ruby mine, one of those interesting and fascinating stories of wealth, which ever and anon come out of the boundless West, to amaze and astound the average mind.



**GOLDEN ZONE CONCENTRATING MILL,
LEASED BY RUBY MINING COMPANY**

Capacity 1500 tons per month. Operating exclusively on Ruby Silver Ore.



MONROE HARMAN,

Vice-President and General Manager of the Ruby Mining Company.

ABOUT MINING.



IT is impossible for the mind to form an adequate conception of the extent of the mining industry in the United States. It is likewise impossible to secure complete statistics covering the industry. The Government Census officials themselves do not attempt it. The legally incorporated companies are, of course, known, and there are returns from some of the private operators, but no one knows how many individuals operating in isolated sections or small groups of prospectors there are scattered among the lonesome wastes of the far West, toiling patiently for a find, and occasionally being richly rewarded. Such miners very rarely report their business to the authorities, and if the authorities accidentally happen to stumble upon them and ask questions, the answers received may or may not be reliable.

The latest Government reports are embodied in the mining division of the Census Report of 1890. At that time there were, in round figures, 100,000 claims, prospects or mines of silver and gold alone, returned to the Census authorities. It is very evident, however, that this is not a complete list of the mining operations of the country. The mining division of the Census Report covering the operations up to the year 1900, which will be issued some time this Spring, will doubtless show a tremendous increase, because the last decade has been marked by extensive developments in Montana, Washington, Colorado, Arizona, and other states and territories, practically untouched in previous decades.

The history of some of the leading silver and copper mines is especially interesting and important to the investor, as showing how kind Fortune has been and always is to those who are guided in their investments by ordinary prudence and good business sense. Notable instances of what might be termed phenomenal successes include the following :—

The Comstock Lode of Nevada :— Indications of silver were discovered on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, near the present site of Virginia City, in 1850. The region was then called "Washoe." The original discoverer was a dissipated, thriftless miner named Finney, who made a bare living by pegging away at the ledges in a primitive manner year after year. About the year 1858 the locality attracted a few other straggling miners, including one Comstock, who parcelled out claims for themselves at their pleasure. The mining law at that time permitted anyone to stake out a claim of 300 feet, free gratis, but no one could have more than one claim on each vein.

Comstock soon became the leading spirit in the group, and the lode was called by his name. During the next two years some six or eight

thousand dollars was taken out by the miners in silver bearing ore, and the fact became known to some California people, including James Walsh and Joseph Woodworth of Grass Valley, who went over to Washoe, quietly examined the product and the location, negotiated with Comstock and the others, and finally bought the entire property for about \$70,000. This may be said to be the original price of the great Comstock Lode, after it became a producing mine, which has since produced in silver bullion upwards of half a billion dollars.

Another notable success in the State of Nevada is the Consolidated Virginia Silver Mine, which was purchased in 1873 for about \$50,000, and from which more than \$60,000,000 worth of silver bullion was derived during the next six years, while there was paid in dividends to the stockholders in the company the fabulous sum of \$42,120,000.

The name of Butte, in Montana, has achieved world-wide celebrity within thirty years, simply on account of the discovery there of one of the most wonderful mineral deposits in existence. In 1870 a few people had congregated at Butte, then a rough, desolate, barren, cheerless wilderness, and were living in miserable huts and in a most cheerless fashion, having been lured thither by reports of gold deposits in the vicinity. Experiments showed at length that there were indeed rich mines there, not of gold or silver mainly, but of copper, and Butte to-day produces fully one-fourth of the world's supply of that metal, and practically controls its price the world over.

As usual, the first settlers in the region did not recognize its full value, or take advantage of their priority of possession. The most valuable claims or tracts were sold for a song to such men as Marcus Daly and William A. Clark, who proceeded to develop them for all they were worth, and reaped a rich reward for their energy. Mr. Clark continued to increase his holdings of mining lands, not only in Montana, but in other states and territories. He owns to-day the bulk of the stock of the rich United Verde Copper Mine in Arizona, which produces over fifty million pounds of copper a year, and from which alone his annual income is said to be \$4,000,000.

The most celebrated of the Butte Mines, before the big amalgamations, were the Anaconda, the Boston & Montana, the Butte & Boston, the Parrot, the Minnie Healy, the Washoe and the Montana Ore Purchasing Company. Just previous to the amalgamation, these mines produced annually about two hundred million pounds of copper, of which the Anaconda produced more than one-half. The Anaconda was valued at \$72,000,000, the Boston & Montana at \$43,000,000, the others at various figures down to \$7,000,000, including the Snohomish, the Glengarry, the Rarus and others, — the total valuation of all the copper properties in the immediate Butte district being about \$185,000,000. All this vast wealth is centered in, or appertains to a small tract of land in the vicinity of

Butte, embracing all told less than two thousand acres. The Anaconda Company, previous to its absorption in the Amalgamated, had produced over a billion pounds of copper, and paid to its stockholders \$12,000,000 in dividends.

That portion of British Columbia which joins Washington on the north, though as yet only developed in a small degree, is already classed as a great mining region, full of vast mineral wealth and capable of producing wonderful results. The Kootenay districts are among the richest of the Province, containing silver, lead, copper, zinc and gold in abundance — silver as yet predominating. Other noted districts are Omineca, Cassiar and Lillouet, embracing many noted mines and fields, such as the Golden River, Quesnelle, Quesnelle River, Cariboo, Fraser River, Big Valley Creek and Cottonwood Alluvial.

The West Kootenay District is noted for the very important group of very rich mines that have been opened up around Rossland. The War Eagle is one of the most prominent of these, and is a good dividend payer. Other successful mines in the district are the Le Roi, Centre Star, Iron Mask, Athabasca, Duncan and Ymir. Another successful district is known as the Granby Group, and includes the Knob Hill, Old Ironsides, Etna, Grey Eagle, Banner and other mines.

The Tamarack Mining Company, of Michigan, has paid in dividends to its stockholders since 1888 the sum of \$8,490,000.

The Osceola Consolidated Mining Company, owning and operating copper mines in Michigan, has paid since 1878, \$4,247,300 in dividends to its stockholders.

The American Smelting & Refining Co., of Utah, operating mines in Utah and New Mexico, paid to its stockholders in dividends during the year 1902, \$3,500,000, and put aside a surplus of \$2,951,968.

The Boston & Montana Co., operating copper mines in Montana, paid to its stockholders within a period of thirteen years the sum of \$22,475,000 in dividends.

The Anaconda Copper Company, operating mines in Montana, paid to its stockholders during a period of five years — from 1895 to 1900 — the sum of \$19,700,000 in dividends.

The Calumet & Hecla Co., operating copper mines in the State of Michigan, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000, paid to its stockholders in dividends, from 1871 to 1902, the sum of \$83,350,000.

The Homestake Gold Mining Company, operating in South Dakota, has paid in dividends to its stockholders \$12,367,750.

The Horn-Silver Mine of Utah has paid in the last six years \$5,362,000 in dividends to its stockholders.

The Iron Silver Mine, operating silver mines in the State of Colorado, has a record of \$2,850,000 paid during the past few years in dividends to its stockholders.

The Ontario, operating gold and silver mines in Utah, has paid in dividends to its stockholders \$14,917,000.

The Parrot Copper Mine, operating in the State of Montana, has paid to its stockholders in dividends \$4,772,925.

Stratton's Independence, a gold mine located in the State of Colorado, paid in four years to its stockholders \$4,145,860 in dividends, after which it was sold to an English syndicate for \$12,000,000.

The State of Washington, according to a distinguished British authority, Mr. J. H. Curle, in his recent work on the gold mines of the world, just published in London, is destined to "become the headquarters of gold and silver mining in the States, superseding California, Nevada and Colorado."

This quotation, from such an eminent authority, shows that foreigners are beginning to understand what has been known to well-posted Americans for a considerable length of time, — that some of the greatest remaining mining possibilities in this country are located in the State of Washington, and that the State of Washington is destined to rank ere long among the leading mining States, if, indeed, it does not distance all the others, in the amount and value of its production. The mines in this State now in operation are yielding remarkable returns in silver and gold, and all the indications and scientific data point to the existence of exceedingly rich deposits, which are well calculated to astound the world. Mining operations in this State are just now beginning to assume extensive proportions. The production of the mines now in operation is being increased. New mines are being opened up — the country is being developed, and geologists, mining engineers and experts who have made a study of the ore being opened up, unhesitatingly give it as their opinion that the production of silver and gold in this State will increase by leaps and bounds during the next several years, until the total value reaches far into the millions.

It is in the most favored portion of this State that the Ruby Mine is located, and its record as a producer from its inception to the present time is as an index-finger pointing the way to greater and grander achievements.





EXECUTIVE STAFF OF THE RUBY MINING COMPANY.

Foreground, beginning at Left:— A. W. Davis, Consulting Engineer; J. M. Hagerly, President; Chas. A. Andrus, Personal Representative and General Manager all Hagerly properties in the Similkameen Valley.

Background, beginning at Right:— Nathan Haas, Assayer; George Riste, Superintendent at Mine; E. P. Chilson, Superintendent Concentrating Mill; Monroe Harman, Vice-President and General Manager; M. M. Kelliher, Foreman Power Plant.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

By President J. M. Hagerty.



THE Ruby Mine was located as a "prospect" in April 1902, by A. M. Riste and George Bowers, two well known miners and prospectors in Okanogan County, Washington, and during the summer of that year a little work, not exceeding \$300 in extent, was done in the way of running open cuts to discover the ledge which was believed to be there on account of the extremely rich float that had been found further down the mountain side. The ledge was finally found at several points and a short drift was run to the ledge by Riste and Bowers in the month of October.

On November 15th of that year the property was sold to the Ruby Mining Company, of which I became the principal owner. On the 16th of January, 1903, active work was begun by three miners to develop the ore body, and in less than a month a carload of ore averaging better than \$100 per ton, had been taken out, sacked and shipped to the smelter.

From that time active development work was pushed, with an ever increasing number of men as room could be made to place them at work. A lower tunnel was started, giving 90 feet greater depth on the vein, while the work was being pushed in the upper tunnel. At 211 ft. the ledge was cut, giving 7 ft. of ore running better than \$100 per ton for an average. Since that time drifts have been made to the north and south, opening up about 900 feet of ground in length, and all in all, 1600 ft. of development work has been done. A good boarding house, bunk-house, office building, blacksmith's shop, aerial tramway and ore bunkers have been built, and a concentrating mill three miles away has been fitted up to treat the ores of the Ruby Mine.

This has all been done from the proceeds of ore taken out in the development work, without any stoping or breaking down until the mill was started. This is a record that I think unequalled in the United States in recent years, and marks the Ruby Mine as a phenomenon among producers, in that it produced more than \$20,000 worth of ore in development work alone in the first year of its existence, and opened up ore bodies, which, from thorough sampling, show that we have more than 20,000 tons of ore blocked out, ready to take to the mill, with an average value of \$50 per ton.

The Ruby Mine is now one of the best paying properties in the State of Washington, in spite of the fact that its location is, by the present route of travel, 75 miles from a railroad, although a railroad is surveyed

which will shortly cross our ground. We now have a mill with a capacity of 30 tons per day, which will shortly be increased to 50 tons per day, treating the ore, and instead of shipping the raw ore, which contains so much rock, only the mineral will be shipped to the smelter, thus reducing the expense of freight nearly nine-tenths, as the ore concentrates an average of about 10 to 1.

As a practical miner, I have reason to believe that the Ruby Mine will, in the richness of its product, prove a world beater, as we have now only begun to open up its wonderful ore bodies. About March 15th a lower tunnel will be started that will give us 500 feet of greater depth, or nearly 700 feet of depth all told on the ore body, and which will give us untold millions above the valley level, which can be worked without the expense of hoisting or pumping water, and which will last for years.

The men associated with me in the ownership and operation of the Ruby Mine are among the best known and most successful business men of Ohio. With such men directing the policy of the company, everyone can feel sure that he will receive absolutely fair treatment, and that only the best interests of the company will be considered.



By Vice-President Monroe Harman.

About the 1st of May, 1903, I was induced by personal friends to visit the property known as the Ruby Mine, and the other properties controlled by Mr. J. H. Hagerty in the Similkameen Valley, for the purpose of making an inspection of the same for these persons, some of whom had been on the ground already, and others of whom were desirous of making an investment.

I at first demurred very strongly to making the trip, and acknowledged that I was prejudiced against the proposition and that class of investment, although I had in the past been largely interested in mining enterprises, and very successfully in some instances, but I was aware of the fact that the majority of mining enterprises, no matter how good the properties might be, were likely to prove unprofitable to Eastern investors through lax or bad management at the mine. However, I was finally prevailed upon to make the trip in company with Mr. Hagerty.

On my arrival at the property I found that Mr. Hagerty was largely interested in many other enterprises, including saw-mills, merchandising, two other mines, and the development of a wonderful water power at the Falls of the Similkameen, about 14 miles from the Ruby Mine, so that while we were out there his time was so taken up with other matters that he was unable to devote much of it to me. He, however, took me over to the Ruby Mine, introduced me to the foreman, Mr. Riste, and told me to go ahead and make my inspection of the property.

This I did very thoroughly, taking my own samples, and I will confess

that even before I left there I was very much impressed with the value of the property, and with the systematic manner in which Mr. Hagerty had organized his forces for the development of his various interests. After I had had my assays made at Tacoma by Mr. Peter Daly of the Tacoma Smelter, I determined to take a large interest in the enterprise myself. The sampling of the upper level in May, 1903, gave values as follows:—

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| From the dump, after the richest ores had been sorted for shipment..... | \$15.50 per ton |
| From a selected sample..... | 541.05 per ton |

Assays across the ledge in different places for the extent of the tunnel at that time resulted as follows:—

\$83.68, \$85.44, \$24.02, \$24.57, \$95.70.

These were taken at random at different points along the ledge. The ledge had just been cut in the lower tunnel, and the average for 7 feet there gave me \$95.95. This tunnel is 211 ft. from the portal to where it first cuts the ledge.

Drifts have now been cut to the north and south, upraises have been made at different points to connect with the upper workings, an aerial tramway has been built, and other surface improvements too numerous to mention have been made, including the building of boarding-houses, bunk-houses, offices, etc. A mill has been leased only three miles away from the property on a good level road, which, at the present time, is treating the ore at a capacity of 30 tons per day. The ore will run an average of \$50 per ton.

There is at least 20,000 tons of ore blocked out above the present level giving \$1,000,000 worth of ore in sight. The new tunnel, which will soon be started, will give, at a very conservative estimate, more than \$25,000,000 worth of ore above that level on these two claims alone. The new mill which we will build, of 100 tons capacity, on our own ground, will make an additional great saving in expense, and a railroad is practically assured for the coming year which will pass, according to present surveys, within 1000 feet of the mine, making a still further saving in expense of production in the near future.

The Similkameen Valley I believe to be the richest mineral field in the world, and only two essentials are required to prove the statement—capital and cheap transportation. Both are now coming in, and those who now have an opportunity to get in on some of the good things in Okanogan County, Washington, will soon be lamenting because they allowed the opportunity to pass them by.

The Ruby Mine has not been exploited in the way mines usually are, and for that very reason this proposition should appeal to investors much more strongly than the ordinary exploitation schemes.

The policy of the Ruby Mining Company will be to continue in the

future as it has in the past, to make the mine pay for all improvements and development work from the ore taken out, and in pursuance of this policy to be able to pay to our stockholders dividends which will simply astound any one not familiar with its great possibilities.



By Secretary C. B. Bushnell.

In answer to many requests which have come to me for an estimate of the value of silver and gold contained in the Ruby Mine, which was inspected and samples taken by Dr. Ecki, M. L. Branyan, Marion Cline and myself in August of last year, and which we not only had assayed at the mine, but check assays made by independent parties, I will say it is impossible for anyone to make an accurate estimate on the values contained in this mine, as we have no way of knowing to what depth this ore body extends, but as all indications show that this mine is a true fissure vein, and that other mines of a similar character are now being worked to a depth of over five thousand feet, I venture this assertion that the ore in the Ruby Mines extends equally as deep. But I do not feel like putting in writing any figures that would indicate values on such a depth, as they would be so colossal as to be almost beyond belief.

My estimates are made on only that portion of the Ruby Mine above the water level that can be worked by a tunnel, and thus drain itself.

From our sampling of the mine (and, as we were all intending to purchase additional stock should it prove to be as good as represented to us, we were very careful not to give the mine the best of us, although we tried to be fair,) I feel safe in saying that it will average \$50 per ton, based on the assays made by Mr. Haas, who is employed as the official assayer of the Ruby Mine, and we then checked his assays by sending some of the same pulp to the Selby Smelting & Lead Co. of San Francisco, Cal., so there can be no doubt as to their correctness, as the San Francisco assayers did not know where the samples came from. I sent them the pulp from Mansfield, Ohio, and was careful to say nothing that would give them an inkling as to where it was secured.

The Ruby Mining Company owns five claims, containing about ninety acres of surface, and has at least 3,000 feet of this ledge in length on their claims. So far as opened up, the ledge averages not less than five feet in width, and from the upper tunnel of the original workings to the proposed lower tunnel they will gain 600 feet of depth on the ledge above the water level. I find that there is 600x5x3,000 ft. in length in this mine, which give 9,000,000 cubic feet, equal to 900,000 tons, as 10 cubic feet in the ledge make a ton of ore and at \$50 per ton this makes \$45,000,000.

As I told a friend yesterday to whom I gave these figures: "This estimate seems too good to be true," but to the best of my knowledge and belief they are absolutely correct.



TUNNEL NO. 2 OF THE RUBY MINE.

Aerial Tramway, used for lowering ore to bins, shown on the right.

A TYPE OF WESTERN ENTERPRISE

(Editorial in the National Magazine, Boston, Mass.)



IT was with a great deal of pleasure I met, while in Washington a few days ago, Mr. J. M. Hagerty, a friend of former days. Mr. Hagerty was a hustler, a city builder, while still a mere youth. He is now located in the new and great state of Washington, exerting, in a broader field, the powers which he first manifested in the early days of one of the best Lake Superior cities. He is a splendid type of the active, far-sighted, courageous young Americans who are taking their places as the captains of industry in the industrial organization of tomorrow,—the young men who are developing the latent resources of the wonderful western half of this continent.

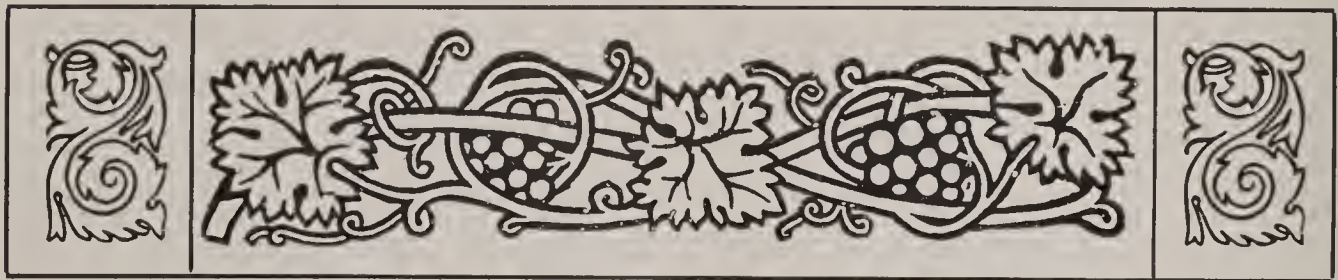
Here, one of these young men is laying the foundation for a fortune and mastery, in electricity; there, another is so shaping men and materials that he may serve the common good, by directing and expanding an industry or a region that has perhaps been long waiting for just the spark of originality and the firm grip of conviction that he brings to it. Mr. Hagerty combines all these qualifications. He is engaged in developing the mineral resources of a region hitherto practically untouched by seekers after metals. It is one of the richest regions in minerals, anywhere to be found within the United States. At present, and for years past, shut out from profitable development by reason of its remoteness from railroads, and by lack of capital even for the uncovering of its hidden riches.

Every such region owes its final development and enrichment to the brains and energy of some one man. He goes over the ground—perhaps on some mission not at all connected with the idea of mining development—but he has a good pair of eyes. He sees what probably other men have seen—that the minerals are there. But he sees more. He sees a way to get them out, and to make them profitable. First, he makes sure that the ore is really there in paying quantities. On this point he must be certain. Then he gets possession of sufficient property to base future operations upon. His market is assured in advance. His next step is to interest capital for the working of his prospects. Here is the severest test of his ability. Any one of a thousand average men may find metal: it takes the thousandth man to get the money to take out the metal profitably. The thousandth man is the man who knows he is on the right track, who refuses to be beaten by any obstacles whatever, and who has the business ability to convince other men of the value of his project.

Mr. Hagerty is exactly this kind of a man. His mines are located on

the northern border of the state of Washington. He got possession of them in pretty nearly the manner indicated in the foregoing, and he is working out his plans in a style that insures him an ultimate success probably no less in magnitude than that which Clark, Daly, Heinze and other multimillionaires have won on the Montana copper fields.

Mr. Hagerty is the successor in interest to the famous pioneer miner Okanogan Smith, and owns the first mines ever located in the state of Washington. In 1896, Mr. Hagerty, who was well known to the widow of Mr. Smith, was called in to take charge of the mines and further develop them. The great success he has achieved over the multitude of difficulties that have opposed him does not in the least surprise me. It was exactly what might have been expected of the youth who helped build the Lake Superior City. It was the natural result of his matured judgment and unimpaired energy applied to a proposition that needed just these qualities.



A TYPICAL MINER'S CABIN.

The National Magazine

Edited by Joe Mitchell Chapple

The Chapple Publishing Co. (Ltd.) Offices: 41 West First St., Boston

February 16, 1904.

My dear Hagerty:-

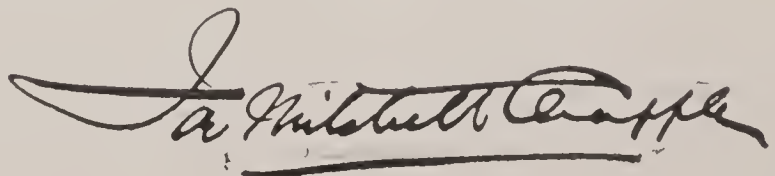
I have received your valued favor of the 12th inst., in which you ask my permission to publish in a prospectus which you have in preparation my recent article in the NATIONAL MAGAZINE entitled "A Type of Western Enterprise."

It affords me pleasure to grant your request in this matter, and in this connection allow me to congratulate you on the success which is crowning your efforts after so many years of persistent and tireless labor. I have heard much of your Ruby Mine during the past few months, and it is evident that you are in possession of a very valuable property.

My acquaintance with you, covering, as it does, a period of nearly twenty years, has been of so cordial a nature that it will be a special pleasure for me to be of service to you at any time, and I hope you will never hesitate to command me when I can render you any assistance whatsoever.

With my best wishes for your continued success, I am,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Joe Mitchell Chapple". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Joe Mitchell Chapple".

Product of Gold and Silver in the United States.

| YEAR | GOLD | SILVER (Coining Value) | TOTAL |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| April 2, 1792—July 31, 1834 | \$ 14,000,000 | Insignificant | \$ 14,000,000 |
| July 31, 1834—Dec. 31, 1844 | 7,500,000 | \$ 250,000 | 7,750,000 |
| 1845 | 1,008,000 | 50,000 | 1,058,000 |
| 1846 | 1,140,000 | 50,000 | 1,190,000 |
| 1847 | 839,000 | 50,000 | 939,000 |
| 1848 | 10,000,000 | 50,000 | 10,050,000 |
| 1849 | 40,000,000 | 50,000 | 40,050,000 |
| 1850 | 50,000,000 | 50,000 | 50,050,000 |
| 1851 | 55,000,000 | 50,000 | 55,050,000 |
| 1852 | 60,000,000 | 50,000 | 60,050,000 |
| 1853 | 65,000,000 | 50,000 | 65,050,000 |
| 1854 | 60,000,000 | 50,000 | 60,050,000 |
| 1855 | 55,000,000 | 50,000 | 55,050,000 |
| 1856 | 55,000,000 | 50,000 | 55,050,000 |
| 1857 | 55,000,000 | 50,000 | 55,050,000 |
| 1858 | 50,000,000 | 500,000 | 50,500,000 |
| 1859 | 50,000,000 | 100,000 | 50,100,000 |
| 1860 | 46,000,000 | 150,000 | 46,150,000 |
| 1861 | 43,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 45,000,000 |
| 1862 | 39,200,000 | 4,500,000 | 43,700,000 |
| 1863 | 40,000,000 | 8,500,000 | 48,500,000 |
| 1864 | 46,100,000 | 11,000,000 | 57,100,000 |
| 1865 | 53,225,000 | 11,250,000 | 64,475,000 |
| 1866 | 53,500,000 | 10,000,000 | 63,500,000 |
| 1867 | 51,725,000 | 13,500,000 | 65,225,000 |
| 1868 | 48,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 60,000,000 |
| 1869 | 49,500,000 | 12,000,000 | 61,500,000 |
| 1870 | 50,000,000 | 16,000,000 | 66,000,000 |
| 1871 | 43,500,000 | 23,000,000 | 66,500,000 |
| 1872 | 36,000,000 | 28,750,000 | 64,750,000 |
| 1873 | 36,000,000 | 35,750,000 | 71,750,000 |
| 1874 | 33,500,000 | 37,300,000 | 70,800,000 |
| 1875 | 33,400,000 | 31,700,000 | 65,100,000 |
| 1876 | 39,900,000 | 38,800,000 | 78,700,000 |
| 1877 | 46,900,000 | 39,800,000 | 86,700,000 |
| 1878 | 51,200,000 | 45,200,000 | 96,400,000 |
| 1879 | 38,900,000 | 40,800,000 | 79,700,000 |
| 1880 | 36,000,000 | 39,200,000 | 75,200,000 |
| 1881 | 34,700,000 | 43,000,000 | 77,700,000 |
| 1882 | 32,500,000 | 46,800,000 | 79,300,000 |
| 1883 | 30,000,000 | 46,200,000 | 76,200,000 |
| 1884 | 30,800,000 | 48,800,000 | 79,600,000 |
| 1885 | 31,800,000 | 51,600,000 | 83,400,000 |
| 1886 | 35,000,000 | 51,000,000 | 86,000,000 |
| 1887 | 33,000,000 | 53,350,000 | 86,350,000 |
| 1888 | 33,175,000 | 59,195,000 | 92,370,000 |
| 1889 | 32,800,000 | 64,646,000 | 97,446,000 |
| 1890 | 32,845,000 | 70,465,000 | 103,310,000 |
| 1891 | 33,175,000 | 75,417,000 | 108,592,000 |
| 1892 | 33,000,000 | 82,101,000 | 115,101,000 |
| 1893 | 35,955,000 | 77,576,000 | 113,531,000 |
| 1894 | 39,500,000 | 64,000,000 | 103,500,000 |
| 1895 | 46,610,000 | 72,051,000 | 118,661,000 |
| 1896 | 53,088,000 | 76,069,000 | 129,157,000 |
| 1897 | 57,363,000 | 69,637,000 | 127,000,000 |
| 1898 | 64,463,000 | 70,384,000 | 134,847,000 |
| 1899 | 71,053,000 | 70,807,000 | 141,860,000 |
| 1900 | 79,171,000 | 74,533,000 | 153,704,000 |
| 1901 | 78,667,000 | 71,388,000 | 150,055,000 |
| 1902 | 80,000,000 | 71,758,000 | 151,758,000 |
| Total | \$2,543,752,000 | \$1,873,477,000 | \$4,417,229,000 |

MORE SILVER NEEDED.



THE following important information was issued by the Congressional Information Bureau, Washington, D. C., under date of January 23, 1894:—

“In his Report for 1903, just issued, the Director of the Mint states (Page 5) that of the silver bullion in the United States Treasury there remained on hand June 30, 1903 only 17,502,938 ounces, and that this entire amount will be used up in coinage during the present fiscal year. ‘When this bullion is exhausted,’ he says, ‘which will be before the first session of the Fifty-Eighth Congress closes, no more subsidiary coins can be made without futher legislation giving authority for the purchase of bullion.’

“Of course this authority will be given by Congress. The public must have plenty of subsidiary silver coin, whether it has silver dollars or not. The above statement means, in other words, that the Treasury, deprived in 1893 of the supplies of silver which had been flowing into it in accordance with the silver purchasing law of 1890, has been gradually using up its large supply ever since then, and has now run it dry. This means, also, that the necessities of trade and commerce will force Congress at once to provide for the resumption of Government silver purchases to a greater or less extent, and that there must consequently be very soon a largely increased demand for the product of the silver mines, and undoubtedly an advance in the price of silver and of silver mining stocks.

“The figures of the Treasury show that the stock of silver in the United States in 1873 was about \$6,000,000, or 15 cents per capita; in 1883, about \$223,000,000; or \$10.10 per capita; in 1893, about \$600,000,000, or \$9.18 per capita; and in 1903, about \$667,000,000, or \$15.45 per capita. This shows that the amount of silver needed per capita is much greater as time goes on, and much greater than the rate of increase of population would indicate. Since 1873 our population has just about doubled, but our supply of silver has increased one-hundred fold, simply because it was needed. The same relative rates of increase may be expected to continue hereafter, as heretofore.”



NOTABLE MINING MILLIONAIRES.



HISTORY of American millionaires who have made their fortunes by mining operations, either in the field or by investing in mining stocks, if carefully compiled and accurately written would prove an invaluable contribution to modern literature. No such list, however, in complete form has ever been compiled, and probably none ever will be. Such a list would contain thousands of names, and would embrace, practically speaking, all the very wealthy men residing in the mining states and territories of the Great West. Such a list would also contain the names of many thousand Americans who have made their vast fortunes out of mining operations or investments, but whose residence is in some of the Eastern states, far removed from the scene of active mining operations.

The Congressional Information Bureau, of Washington, D. C., has compiled a partial list of the millionaire mining kings, and among the more notable ones are the following :

James C. Flood, born of poor parents; emigrated to California from New York City in 1849. No capital whatever. Worked as a day laborer seeking employment here and there. Began mining operations in a small manner in 1854, associating himself with Wm. S. O'Brien. Gradually extended his operations and within 20 years, from a penniless laborer, became one of the richest men in the world.

William S. O'Brien, like his partner, James C. Flood, was born poor. He worked hard at odd jobs as a laborer, until a special co-partnership was entered into with Flood, in a few years, thereafter, acquiring such vast wealth that his fortune speedily grew until it reached into many millions of dollars.

James G. Fair was born in Ireland, in 1831, of poor parents and in very humble circumstances. Came to this country at the age of 12.

Went first to Chicago and then drifted West; became Superintendent of a mine. Finally a partner with Flood and O'Brien in acquiring other mining properties. Acquired wealth rapidly from his mining investments and mining operations. His fortune is conservatively estimated at \$100,000,000.

John W. Mackay, was a native of Ireland; emigrated to America when a boy; went West in 1852. His first mining efforts were unsuccessful, and, he was, therefore, glad to work as a common miner at \$4 a day. It has often been stated that his sole ambition was to save up \$25,000 for his aged mother. He worked hard and lived frugally. Finally struck it "rich" and his fortune grew so fast and he became so fabulously wealthy

that no attempt has been made to compute his great wealth. Even as early as 1876, his income was estimated at \$25 a minute from his mining investments.

Much of his wealth was invested in laying submarine cables, and it is to his credit that the entire world has been girdled with electric wires.

John P. Jones went West from Ohio. He first devoted himself principally to politics, but after an unsuccessful series of canvasses, finding himself practically without funds he abandoned politics for the time being and went to work at mining. Soon thereafter he accepted a position as active Superintendent of a mine. He did drudgery himself in the mine, and one day was rewarded by striking a large vein. The shares of this mine were offered at almost any price. He, at once, bought several hundred shares, all he could possibly raise the money to pay for, and in less than a week he sold the entire block at \$1800 a share, acquiring at one bound, from a few hundred dollars investment, within less than ten days, between six and seven million dollars. From this auspicious beginning his fortune increased rapidly. Eventually he re-entered politics and became United States Senator from Nevada.

William Sharon was born of well-to-do parents at Smithfield, Ohio, enjoyed a collegiate education and went to California with ample capital to begin business. He quickly entered into large real estate speculations and soon lost his entire fortune. But, undaunted, he began all over at the age of 50, and his mining investments proving a success, he gradually regained his lost wealth, and soon thereafter his name was associated with the mining millionaires of the country.

Francis G. Newlands, began life as a poor boy; worked his way through college and law school. Became interested in mining; is a large owner of mining properties and is said to be one of the richest men in the United States today.

Marcus Daly was born poor and poorly educated. Went West when a young man. Worked hard and acquired great wealth in a mine in Montana, his wealth being estimated at thirty to forty million dollars.

William A. Clark was born at Connellsville, Pa., of poor parents; had only a common school education. As a young man he worked on farms and taught school. He drifted West gradually, tramping most of the way on foot. Finally reached Montana and went to work in a mine. He secured a small interest in a mine which afterwards turned out to be of value. His wealth has increased steadily, almost wholly from his mining operations and mining investments. His fortune is today estimated at \$100,000,000.

F. August Heinze went to Montana, a well-educated German boy at the age of 22, and by well directed efforts in mining made \$10,000,000, before he was thirty-two years old.

William M. Stewart was born of poor parents. Earned money for his

own education as a farm laborer and by teaching. Commenced mining with pick and shovel and thus earned enough to enable him to study law. His operations and investments proved successful, and he rapidly amassed a very great fortune. He is now United States Senator from Nevada.

Other conspicuous men who have acquired great wealth through mining operations or mining investments, according to the Congressional Information Bureau, are the following:—

Leland Stanford, of California; George Hearst, father of W. R. Hearst of California, Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, Frank Hanford, of California; Milton S. Latham, of California; Alvinza Hayward, of California; Lloyd Tevis, of California; Darius O. Mills, the great California banker; Joseph A. Donohoe, of California; Charles S. Warren, of Montana and Washington; Thomas H. Carter, of Montana; Charles Sweeney, of Spokane, Washington; W. S. Stratton, of Colorado; J. R. McKinnie, of Colorado; E. W. Giddings, of Colorado; Judge Colburn, of Colorado; William Lennox, of Colorado; Charles Dudley, of Colorado; Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia; Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia; David H. Moffat, of Colorado; Warren Woods, and sons, of Colorado; E. M. De La Vergne, of Colorado; Edward R. Stark, of Colorado; M. A. Cheney, of Wyoming; H. J. Stegeman, of Wyoming; Jules Baumann, of Arizona; F. H. Parkinson of Arizona; Albert A. Bigelow, of Massachusetts; Alexander Agassiz, of Massachusetts; T. L. Livermore, of Massachusetts; Fred W. Pope of New York; James D. Tait, of New York; George F. Jacoby, of New York; Robert D. Evans, of Utah; F. W. Batchelder, of Utah; A. F. Holden, of Utah; Fred Clark, of South Dakota; Richard Clark, of South Dakota; Thomas Turner, of South Dakota; E. J. McCutcheon, of South Dakota; Thomas Burke, of Seattle, Washington; John Q. Pritchard, of Utah; H. A. Whitney, of Utah; Robert Harkness, of Utah; F. W. Hunnewell, of Massachusetts; Quincy A. Shaw, of Massachusetts; Henry Hewitt, Jr., Tacoma, Washington; W. W. D. Turner, Spokane, Washington; Ex. U. S. Senator George Turner, Spokane, Washington; C. C. Peyton, Spokane, Washington; W. F. Roberts, Spokane, Washington; D. C. Corbin, Spokane, Washington; Patsey Clark, Spokane, Washington; James Clark, Spokane, Washington; William Harris, Spokane, Washington; F. Louis Clark, Spokane, Washington; Chas. D. Lane, Seattle, Washington; and several hundred others in the State of Washington whose private fortunes amount to from \$100,000 to \$300,000, are directly traceable to mining operations or investments.





NEW MINING VILLAGE OF NIGHTHAWK, NEAR THE RUBY MINE.

STORY OF "OKANOGAN" SMITH.

(From the Northwest Homeseeker Magazine, Spokane, Wash., February, 1904.)



IN writing or speaking of the mining interests of Okanogan County, there is one name that is now always first mentioned, J. M. Hagerty, and his properties, the Six Eagles, the Ruby and the wonderful water power at the falls of the Similkameen, which he is developing under the name of "The Similkameen Falls Power & Development Co."

It is not the purpose of the Homeseeker to boom any man or locality, but rather to show the development and resources of the state in an impartial manner for the information and benefit of the prospective settler and investor. But in this case the name of Hagerty is so interwoven with the mineral development of the state from its earliest infancy, he being the successor in interest to that other famous pioneer, "Okanogan" Smith, the first settler of Okanogan County and the first locator and discoverer of quartz in the state — that to not give a prominent place to their names, efforts and properties, would be like giving the play of Hamlet and leaving out the melancholy Dane, and yet to give in full the adventures, the hardships encountered and overcome. The romances and tragedies of their lives would require a volume much larger than the monthly issue of this paper. But to their indomitable energy and faith in the resources and mineral wealth of the state is due a great part of the present development of the mineral resources, more especially of the state, though not alone in mining have their energies been exerted.

But this article will be devoted principally to Okanogan Smith, who came to the Similkameen River in 1860 with that earliest band of Argonauts who discovered gold in paying quantities at "Rich Bar," five miles below the present site of Nighthawk. Smith had been a free rover for a dozen years, since the earliest discovery of gold in California in 1848, searching the mountains and valleys of California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico for the "Golden Fleece" with only indifferent success in many ways. Trained as a newspaper man in all capacities from "devil" to foreman on the then famous Detroit Free Press, he had graduated to the foremanship of the New York Tribune in 1848, at the discovery of gold by Marshall in California.

The first tales of the discovery of the New Golconda on the farthest shore of this, then new, western hemisphere, fired his blood so that the following day he dropped his stick and rule and boarded the first vessel bound for Panama and worked his way

with the first considerable body of white men, since Cortez, across the malarial laden isthmus and up the coast to San Francisco. There he followed many callings alternately, printer, publisher, miner, merchant and express agent for the Wells Fargo Co. in the days when that meant something. He drifted with the floatsam and jetsom of those days from camp to camp. Following every new stampede that promised better than the present, and he was thus drawn to the Frazer River in British Columbia in the early days of that excitement.

The next stampede was to the Similkameen. The international boundary surveyors having made the discovery of gold in paying quantities late in 1859. There were nearly 3,000 men in that stampede to Rich Bar, and Okanogan Smith, as agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., sent out in 60 days \$600,000, all taken from a small space on the river not exceeding four acres in extent. A sudden raise in the river, probably caused by a cloud burst further up, washed away the wing dam built by the miners and a story of rich finds on Rock creek and Trail creek, below the present city of Rossland, reaching the camp just at that time. The camp faded in a night as it had sprung up in a day.

All left except "Okanogan" Smith, who, enthralled with the beauty of the country and salubriousness of the climate, determined to stay on the shore of Sooyoos Lake. He built the first house ever erected in what is now Okanogan County and engaged in trade and barter with the Indians and what few whites were wandering through the country as trappers and prospectors.

At that time no one paid any attention to the great quartz ledges that outcropped on Little Chopaca and along the river as they felt, and truly so, that they were too far from transportation and too low grade to be then available.

But Smith, with a prophetic eye to the future, kept an eye on those wonderful outcroppings, and in 1873, he and a few friends made the first locations ever made in the state of Washington, in the month of April locating in the following order the mines that are still known as the Number One, the Eagle, the Caaba, the Chopaca, the Oswego, and these properties with several adjacent ones located later are still in the ownership and control of J. M. Hagerty, who represents the former Smith interests and who is much the largest owner, and his associates.

At the time Smith located in Okanogan there was no county organization or territorial either, and shortly after all that part of northeast Washington now comprising the counties of Spokane, Lincoln, Douglas, Chelan, Okanogan, Ferry and Stevens was organized as Stevens County and "Okanogan" Smith was elected the first delegate to the territorial council and he continued to his death, which occurred in 1893, almost without interruption, to represent his county in council and legislature and he has left his impress on the state as well as his county and district.

He was an ideal type of the best class of pioneer, educated, scholarly, warmhearted and chivalrous. He loved the freedom of the plains and mountains. Ambitious and energetic, he foresaw the future possibilities of his adopted home more clearly than any, and as early as 1863 he brought in over snowy trails the first fruit trees ever planted in the state north of Walla Walla, some of which are still bearing the most luscious apples ever seen. Recognizing the value of the country as a grazing country, he brought in the first small band of cattle and the first high bred bulls and to Okanogan Smith is due the fact that the range cattle of Okanogan are the best to be found in any country. As a merchant he was not a success financially, as he never learned to say "No," and no miner, prospector or settler ever left Smith's store empty handed because he had no money, nor his house hungry.

He was given the name of "Okanogan" by the Indians. First, because he settled at their Okanogan, or place of meeting for their spring and fall races and potlaches, which resemble in many ways the old county fairs of a generation ago, which are now slowly becoming obsolete, and he continued to the time of his death the firm friend and counselor of the Indians, as he was of all the early settlers, to whom he was always holding out a helping hand.

When he first settled there Walla Walla was the nearest or most accessible trading point 500 miles over trails made by nature, assisted by the buffalo and Indian, and as they had always followed the course of least resistance and there were no bridges or ferries to cross the streams and rivers, it was not as the crow flies that distances must be measured.

Smith was an attractive and convincing talker, and because of his associations in the legislature and the friends he made there, it was not long after he had located his mines on Little Chopaca until he had succeeded in interesting quite a few of the principal men of the territory in his mining ventures and thousands of dollars were spent in doing preliminary development work necessary to prove the value of his mines, but when he had succeeded in interesting a number of wealthy Portland business men who were willing to spend enough to place one group of mines on a paying basis, President Hayes, by a presidential proclamation, without consulting anyone who had any knowledge of the country, declared all that vast territory north and west of the Columbia River as an Indian reservation, thus at one blow destroying the work of a decade and entailing hardships on all those early pioneers who had braved the wilderness to carve out homes and fortunes in this favored land.

Of the years of effort and thousands of dollars spent in trying to get this executive order rescinded, if written up as it should be, would make a volume of itself. It was not until 1883 that even partial justice was done by President Arthur, who finally, after exhaustive reports made by special representatives sent by him to examine into the reputed mineral wealth

of the section, finally agreed to open what is known as the fifteen mile strip, extending from the British line south along the west bank of the Okanogon river 15 miles, thence west to the summit of the Cascades, but that gave small relief, as they were still hemmed in by over 100 miles in every direction of reservation, which retarded the development of the country for years and years and kept railroads from being constructed into the country at a time when they could have been induced to build had the country been open to settlement.

In the next issue of the Homeseeker we will continue the story of the later development of these wonderful groups of mines, and a short sketch giving the earlier connection and reasons why and how J. M. Hagerty, the present manager of these properties, came to be connected with them, and some of the things he has already done.



VIEW OF THE SIMILKAMEEN VALLEY.

Taken at the Tunnel of the Ruby Mine.

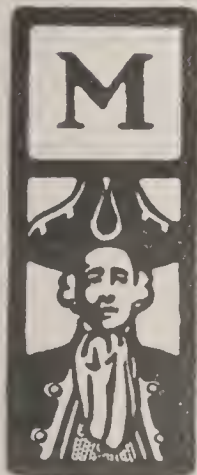


PALMER LAKE, NEAR THE RUBY MINE.

A characteristic scene in the Similkameen Valley.

A TALK WITH MR. HAGERTY.

(From an Interview in The Boston Herald, January 30, 1904.)



R. J. M. HAGERTY, who is one of the largest mining operators in the State of Washington, came to Boston last Tuesday. He is president and principal owner of the Ruby silver mine in Okanogan County, Washington, which has been attracting much attention of late on account of the richness of its product and the great supply of ore which has been opened up which is practically inexhaustible.

During the week Mr. Hagerty has held daily conferences with many of his New England stockholders, all of whom have expressed deep satisfaction with the brilliant outlook for early returns from their investments, which bid fair to exceed the expectations of all.

Mr. Hagerty brought with him to Boston samples of the ore now being taken from the mine, together with specimens of the concentrates from the concentrating mill which has just commenced operations, grinding one hundred and eighty tons of Ruby ore per week. He also brought with him detailed reports from assayers, showing the great value of the ore, blue prints showing the underground workings of the mine, and the extent of the ledge, and other documentary evidence, all of which is calculated to confirm the splendid reputation of the Ruby Mine, which had preceded him.

“I do not wish to be considered over-confident or especially enthusiastic respecting the Ruby Mine,” said Mr. Hagerty when seen at his Boston office, 64 Journal Building, “but in all my mining experience, covering a period of fourteen years, I have never seen or heard of anything which exactly equals it. Of course the Comstock Mine, located in the State of Nevada, is a world-beater in the production of silver bullion in that it has produced, all told, since it was first opened up, ore to the unheard value of \$540,000,000, but the Comstock in its early days had its trials and tribulations, its ups and its downs. It will be remembered that Finney and Comstock, after working in the mine two or three years, sold it to a syndicate represented by Fair, Mackay, Flood, O’Brien and others, for \$70,000. It is also a well-known fact that during the first two years of development work in the Comstock Mine, less than \$10,000 in ore values was taken from it.

“The Ruby Mine, the ore in which is similar in many respects to that of the Comstock, and much of which assays as high in value as any ever

taken from the Comstock, is now only one year old, and has paid its own way from the very beginning. The ore taken from the mine in development work alone has returned in actual values from the smelters a sum exceeding \$20,000.

“The Ruby is unlike any other mine discovered in the West, or, at least, any mine which has been brought to my notice, in that it has paid its own way from the grass-roots, and, while the Comstock, when more than two years old, was sold for \$70,000, I had the great pleasure just before leaving Spokane, Washington, a few days ago, of refusing a bona-fide offer of \$500,000 for a controlling interest in the Ruby Mine, which, as stated, is just one year old.

“The Ruby Mine,” continued Mr. Hagerty, “simply represents one of those fortunate strikes which come to the earnest, hard-working zealous miner sometimes during a lifetime. I am frank to state that when I purchased the property, now only a little more than a year ago, I considered it simply in the nature of a ‘prospect’ of the second class. I am also frank to state that I bought the ‘prospect’ purely as a speculation. My idea was to put some miners at work on it, make the best showing possible in a short time, and then sell it out, lock, stock and barrel, to the first buyer who happened to come along, and who would be willing to pay me a reasonable profit on my investment.

“The remarkable feature is in the fact that the miners whom I put to work in the tunnel opened up almost immediately a ledge of ore which assayed so high a value as to startle and astound me. Then I pushed the work vigorously, with the result that there has been opened up ore running into values of untold millions, and within the short space of one year the Ruby Mine has overshadowed all my other properties and attracted more attention than any mine discovered in the West during the last ten years.

“Out among my people in the West I am looked upon as a very conservative miner. I am not regarded as an enthusiast or a dreamer in any sense of the word, and yet, conservative as I am, I would not express in Boston my honest convictions as to the value of the Ruby Mine, for the simple reason that people who do not know me would not believe what I said, and I would not blame them. I could state in round figures the amount which I believe will be paid to stockholders in the Ruby Mine in dividends during this year, during the year 1905 and the year 1906, but I would not dare give the figures. Nobody would believe me unless they knew me, and even then I would scarcely expect my statement to be accepted by any one who had not seen the Ruby Mine, walked into the tunnel and examined the ore bodies with his own eyes. I will, therefore, content myself at this time by saying that the assurance of enhanced value and the surety of most profitable returns for every dollar invested cannot be overestimated.”

IN CONCLUSION.



WE have endeavored in this little book to present a clear and concise resumé, covering many of the more salient features of mining in the Great West. We have endeavored to relate, in manner and style honest and straightforward, the simple, yet fascinating Story of the Ruby Mine. We have endeavored to carry to the prejudiced mind a new and more correct idea of mining. We have endeavored to show that mining is the fundamental source of all wealth. We have labored earnestly to dignify the miner's calling, because to the miner all credit should be given for the wealth which he puts into circulation by means of pick, shovel and drill.

It was the distinguished Reverend Robert McIntyre who pointed out some years ago that wealth acquired by mining was clean wealth. "There is," said the eminent divine, "no blood or tears on it. It is acquired away from the scheming and cut-throat competition which characterizes other riches, where the success and gain of one man often means the disaster and downfall of some other man."

To sum up: more money has been made by legitimate mining and by investment in legitimate mining stocks than by or through any other known source in this country. More money has been made by investment in legitimate silver mines than has been made in any other mines in this country.

The Ruby Mine has a record surpassed by no other mine discovered in the Great West during the past ten years. It has paid its own way from the beginning, and, without the expenditure of one dollar other than its own accumulated resources, has taken its place among the big producers in the State of Washington. Its earning capacity is being increased from month to month, and it is confidently expected that its net earnings for 1905, which will be the third year of its existence, will far exceed its entire capital stock.

An investment, therefore, in the stock of the Ruby Mining Company cannot consistently be regarded in the light of a speculation. It is in every sense of the word sure, safe, sound and gilt-edge. All those who are able to have their names enrolled as stockholders in the Ruby Mining Company may count themselves fortunate indeed.

We are able to offer a small allotment of this stock for immediate subscription at a price far below its real value, and we solicit correspondence from all interested parties.

J. M. HAGERTY & Co.,

262 Washington Street, BOSTON, MASS.



INVESTORS desiring to be advised as to the price of stock of the Ruby Mining Company, or the latest reports from the superintendent in charge at the mine, or any specific information pertaining to the Ruby Mine not contained in this book, should address



J. M. HAGERTY & COMPANY
FINANCIAL AGENTS
Journal Building, 262 Washington Street
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

INTERNET

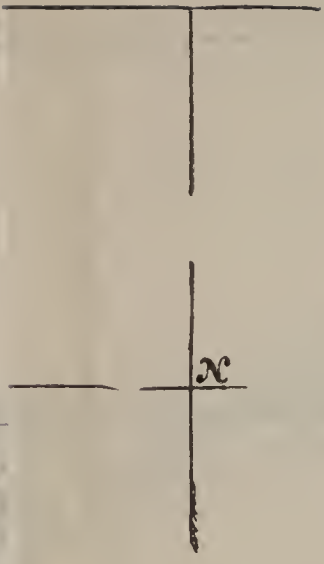
ARCHIVE



LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS

Foldout Placeholder

This foldout is being digitized and will be
inserted at a future date.



— MAP OF —

SIMILKAMEEN VALLEY

— SHOWING PROPERTY CONTROLLED BY —

J. M. HAGERTY

— NIGHTHAWK WASH. —

3000' = 1"

- RUBY MINE - GOLDEN ZONE MILL.
- SIX EAGLES MINE.
- NUMBER ONE MINE.
- SIMILKAMEN FALLS POWER CO.
- THE CAABA MINE.
- EAGLE CITY TOWNSITE.
- THE C. A. ANDRUS MERCANTILE CO.

